JOHN HORTIN, BEL. HOUGH, Secretaries.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, (N. Y.)

A meeting of Republican delegates from the different towns of the county of Washington, was held at the house of Joseph Rouse in Argyle, on the 15th day of October. Mr. Willard, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were lead and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President of the United States, meets our cordial approbation;

for President, and Richard M. Johnson, for Vice Preaident of the United States, meets our cordial approbation; that in the eminent talents, great public experience, and elevated character of these distinguished gentlemen, we have a sure guarantee that our national affairs will be conducted by them, if elected, with wisdom, and the policy of the present Administration be essentially pursued.

ed. Resolved, That the efforts of the Opposition to distract the public mind by a multiplicity of candidates, with a view to defeat an election of President by the People, and thus devolve the choice on the House of Representatives, are anti-republican both in theory and practice, hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous and

Resolved, That the firm and dignified conduct of the Administration of the General Government, in relation to our foreign affairs, the prudent and conciliatory course pursued in our domestic troubles, entitle it to our warm-

Resolved, That the attempt from any quarter to mingle Resolved, That the attempt from any quarter to mingle the question of Slavery with the party politics of the day, meets our entire disapprobation; that the relation of master and slave is a matter of domestic concern, belonging by the Constitution exclusively to the States in which slavery exists, and that all interference from abroad in this matter, is contrary to the spirit of the compact on which our government is founded, hostile to the courters which one community owns in another interference. which our government is founded, hostile to the courte-sy which one community owes to another, injurious to the condition both of the master and slave, and danger-ous to the peace and tranquillity of the country; and fi-nally, that we concur in the sentiment expressed in the resolutions on this subject, adopted by the public meet-ing of our fellow-citizens of Albany, without distinc-tion of party, at which Governor Marcy presided, and we cordially unite in the pledge then given to our South-ern brethren.

ern brothren.

Resolved, That the policy of restoring the constitunoies, will have a favorable influence on the monetary system of the country, believing as we do that the temporary and occasional embarrassments which spring from it in the commencement will be counterbalanced by per-

An Anti-Abolicion meeting was held at Meredith Bridge, N. H., on the 10th ult., at which Jas. Molineaux, Esq. presided, and John T. Coffin, officiated as Scoretary. The resolutions adopted were of the right kind—disapproving of the acts of the abolitionists, but denouncing all attempts to suppress their meetings or publications by acts of violence. An excellent speech was made upon the operation by leave the proving the operation by the operation by all attempts to suppress their meetings or publications by acts of violence. An excellent speech was made upon the occasion by Jeremiah Elkins, Esq., in which the tendency and consequences of Northern interference were eloquently portray d. Mr. E. said he had resided a greater portion of his life among slaveholders, and it was his sincere belief that no class of people in our country live with as little labor and care, or with a country live with as little labor and care, or with a greater degree of content, than the slaves of the South—that they "are well fed and comfortably clothed—in -that they "are well led and comfortably clothed—in sickness they are treated with tenderness and care; and in old age they are not sent, like our own poor, to languish out a miscrable existence in hospitals and poor houses, but are provided with every comfort under the roofs of their own houses, and in the society of their own families.

The evidence of one such man as Mr. Elkins, who is practically acquainted with the subject, is worth more than the wire-drawn arguments of a host of abolitionists, who know nothing of the matter, even in theory.—

Boston Post.

The N. Y. Evening Star gives to the public his alleged conversations with leading abolitionists. If this prolligate individual would report the "whole truth," his conversations with "leading abolitionists" might chance to be edifying. They are now thrown out for the purpose of persuading the South that the fanatics are redoubling of persuading the South that the fanatics are redoubling their exertions, multiplying their publications, confident of holding a State Convention, and that little or nothing has been done by the great body of the people of the North to prevent or hinder these proceedings. In this spirit, he publishes resolutions adopted at the "regular monthly meeting" of the anti-slavery society in the city of New York; whilst he has no room for the strong, and programs adverse expression of the people of New York; whilst he has no room for the strong, united, and universal adverse expression of the people of the North. He assures the citizens of the South, that the Mayor of Utica has taken measures to "prevent the abolition convention from being disturbed;" whilst he omits all notice of the great meeting in that city, with the Mayor at its head, denouncing the attempted convention in the strongest terms, and warning against its convocation that city. He is perfectly aware that the convention will be a failure—that it is the miserable expiring effort of a few bad men, the political associates of the Ecc. Staz—that it is uterly repudiated by the people of this State, and by every body, save the few thus associated with reprehensible designs, personal and political: and yet he labors to magnify the whole matter in the eyes of the Southern people, and to excite, as far as possible, their fears and prejudices against the North.

THE ABOLITION CONVENTION AT UTICA.—The following, we have reason to believe, is a tolerably correct, though necessarily prophetic account of the "order of exthough necessarily prophetic account of the "order of ex-ercises," at the grand fanatic Convention to be held this day at Utica, as arranged, we presume, by those who have a right to a voice in the matter. We publish it as it came to us, from "one who knows," with the single remark, that after reproof and admonition have been ex-hausted upon the abolition fanatics, without effect, ridi-cule is at least justifiable:

We have the pleasing intelligence from a gentleman just arrived from Utica, that on the suggestion of a few benevolent individuals, measures have been adopted for preserving the peace in that good city, on the meeting of the State Convention of Abolitionists to assemble there

That highly respectable and invincible corps yeleped That highly respectables and invincible corps yeleped Fantasticals, have kindly volunteered to act as a body guard, not only of the convention but of each individual of it, and preserve their lives, limbs and property from the mob, and pay to their deliberations that respect which is due to so august an assembly. Armed cap-a-pie they are to rendezvous in the Wood Market at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and after calling the roll are to form a hollow square, and receive the convention in the centre; and under appropriate martial music, such as pumpking trumpets, corn-stalk fiddles, &c., are to march with their charge to the Academy, so generously granted by the common council, for the deliberations of this benerelent body.

The order within doors is not original, but founded on

The order within doors is not original, but founded on English parliamentary usage, out of respect to Mr. Thompson and other English emigrants, who are expected to be present, and take part in the exercises. On seating the Convention, the bedy-guard will give as many cheers as there may be delegates present. On the call cheers as there may be delegates present. On the call to order, for the purpose of organizing the convention, they shall cry "order," antil it shall be effectually established; and to secure the convention against interruption from enemies in disguise, the body-guard shall, on the rising of any person for the purpose of making any nomination or motion, with one stentorian voice, cry, "hear, hear, hear," until the mover shall be reated—so that if the convention and the whole neighborhood do not hear, it shall not be the fault of the body-guard, that they did not make a sufficiently long and loud call upon them.

And when the convention shall have ceased their deliberations, the body-guard shall sgain form themselves

ving signatures: "Postic Merring.-Citizens of Utica! You are aware that an Abolition Convention is appointed to be held in this city on the 21st inst. It is surely degradation enough this city on the 21st inst. It is surely degradation enough to be selected as the place for such an assemblage: but this is not all the diagrace which has fallen upon us.— The assemblage is to be received with public honors: a majority of the Common Council has given them permission to hold their meeting in the Academy! This was not to have been expected. A proper regard for the quiet of the country, for the fair name of this place, and for the publicly expressed views of its citizens, should have prevented such an act. All these have been disregarded and contemned—our railers have declared for the abolitionists, and the people are called upon to yield a quiet submission, or to arouse themselves and act as becomes men.

quiet submission, or to arouse themselves and act as becomes men.

"We might ask by what right does the Common Council assume to give this permission? What lawful right have they to dispose of the Academy for such a purpose? But let us not stop to discuss this question—Let us go further, and we ask why is the city thus delay to the countries of Scheduler and December 1,558, or but 78 less than Crawford.

The dimension obtained in Habersham and December 1,558, or but 78 less than Crawford.

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The dimension obtained in Habersham and December 1,558, or but 78 less than Crawford got 1,636, and Dougherty 1,558, or but 78 less than Crawford.

guard its interests and protect its fame, as indifferent to 1 its welfare as they are to the peace and quiet of a whole country?

country?

"Such is the present posture of affairs. The Common Council is not infallible. It may have erred. It may be that it has no lawful right to grant this permission. The Academy is the common property of the citizens. It was erected by their liberal contributions, and ought not to be polluted by an assemblage of disorderly fauntics, whose acts, while they degrade the city, do also greatly disturb the quiet of the good People of these United States.

ates. "Fellow-Citizens! Let us meet and deliberate on these reflow. This Erening, at 7 o'clock, let us repair to the Academy, and there, while that building is yet free from the pollution which awaits it, let us decide what the ocon may require, and that let us do. Saturday, Oc

casion may require, and that let us do. Saturday, October 17, 1835.

"S. Beardsiey, A. G. Dauby, D. Wager, S. Germond Mott, E. Hart, J. C. Devereux, Richard Sanger, H. M. Benedict, George W. Gardiner, Jas. H. Keeling, Jesse Newell, D. J. Morris, Amos Cleaver, A. B. Johnson, Jas. M. Lewis, Th. Rockwell, B. B. Lansing, R. W. Clark, Jno. Egan, F. W. Guiteau, Wm. H. Fellows, A. Southmayd, Thos. Colling, Chas. S. Wilson, S. Doolittle, Horatio Seymour, E. S. Barnum, Radolph Snyder, Thos. M. Francis, John F. Kittle, Kellogg Hurlburt, O. B. Matteson, V. V. Livingston, T. K. Butler, G. Sanger, H. H. Williams, James M Donough, N. C. Newell, Robert Jones, R. M'Bride, H. S. Smith, Harvey Barnard, Julius A. Spencer, J. M. Hatch, Isaiah Tufany, A. B. Williams, R. S. Lattimore, E. Leach, Channeey Rowe, E. S. Comstock, T. O. Grannis, Daniel Penfield, junior, Holmes Hutchinson, E. A. Wetmere, R. B. Miller, M. D. Parker, L. W. Clarke, N. N. Weaver, John Anson, [A lar_e number of names omitted for want of tine,]

The meeting held pursuant to this call, was one of the most namerous and respectable ever convened in Utica.

The meeting held pursuant to this call, was one of the most namerous and respectable ever convened in Utica. A common sentiment of reprobation at the conduct of the Common Council, and at the audacity and incendiary designs of the abolitionists, pervaded the assemblage.—Strong resolutions, expressive of these sentiments, and avowing a determination that the Academy and the Supreme Court-room should not be prostituted to such purposes, were adopted by acclamation. And the meeting adjourned to meet spain in their full streams and poses, were adopted by acclamation. And the meeting adjourned to meet again in their full strength, and under all the potency of a great and pervading public sentiment, at the Academy, and in the Supreme Court room, on the morning of the 21st., (the day of the proposed Convention.) This unovement, we suspect, will satisfy the authors of this scheme of mischief and agitation, that they will not be permitted (whatever may be the course of the Common Council) to descerate any public building by their presence and proceedings.

I the Co. man Council) to descerate any public building y their presence and proceedings.

[Fourthe Utica Observer-Extra, of Monday, Oct. 19, 1835.]

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Itica, convened pursuant to public notice, at the Court Room in the Academy, on the 17th day of October, 1835, with a manage of the council to the council of the coom in the Academy, on the 17th day of October, 1835, or the purpose of taking into consideration the resolution of the Common Council, passed last evening, granting permission for the holding of a State Abolition Concention in this place, on motion of Hon. Samuel Beards, RUDLER SAYDER, Esq., was appointed President, and John C. Devereux, Ephraim Hart, Ezra S. Barnum, College Highest Adam Russian Sainte and Kellogg Harlburt, Adam Bowman, Nicholas Smith, and John B. Pease, Vice Presidents; and on motion of D Nager, Esq., Isaiah Tiffany and William C. Noyes, were

osen Secretaries.
On motion of Hon. S. Beardsley, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following: Messrs. Samuel Beardsley, Joshua M. Cherch, Rulger B. Miller, Chauncey Rowe, and B. B.

nasing. After the committee had retired, the Hon. Joseph Kirkland, Mayor of the City, entered the meeting, and being invited to a seat with the President, made a short address, in which, from feelings of delicacy towards another body over which he presided, he declined the invitation; but at the same time expressed his dee ded opposition to the resolution of the Common Council, which occasioned the present meeting.

The committee, after a short recess, by Hon. S. Beards-

ley, its Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which having been read, and the meeting having been address-

aying neen read, and the meeting naving been addressed by several gentlemen, were adopted:

The citizens of Utica here convened, deem it unnecessary to repeat the expression of their decided hostility to the movements of the Abolitionists, and especially to the assembling of their Convention in this city on the twenty-first instant, or at any other time. Their views upon this subject have on former occasions been expressed and reiterated; they are unchanged and probably unchangeable. The public sendanged and probably unchangeable. ed and reterated; they are unchanged and probably un-changeable. The public condemnation of these move-ments, is here, as it is clsewhere, nearly unanimous, and the present meeting has been called forth only by the new and unexpected attitude which has been assumed the Common Council. This meeting has learned the Common Council of this city, last night, by a vote of seven to four, assumed to grant permission for the solding of a State Abeli i.n Convention on the twentyfirst instant at the place where we are now assembled It is this vote which has brought the present meeting together—a vote for which we see nothing like a justitogether a vote for which we see nothing like a justi-fication, nor indeed an apology; and which, looking to the previous acts and declarations of several of the Al-

dernien who sustained it, is wholly inconsistent with those acts and declarations.

Therefore, Rosolved, That the said vote of a majority of said Common Council is regarded by this meeting, not only as a flagrant usurpation of power, as that body has no city the council is remarked. has no rightful authority to grant such permission, but as a direct indignity to the good citizens of this place.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course which the Mayor of this city has taken upon this exciting subject; a course, in the judgment of this meeting, not less the dictate of a proper self-respect, than of sound patriotism and sublic virtue.

Resolved This page 2019

Resolved, That we proffer to the minority of the Comon Council who opposed the to which we have before referred, an expression of the to which we have before referred, an expression of the thanks and the cordual approbation of this meeting. Resolved, That this meeting, unmoved by passion or prejudice, but influenced only by a just regard for itself, and for what is due to the quiet and repose of the whole community, will not submit to the indignity of an abolition assemblage being held in a public building of the city, reared as this was, by the contributions of its citizens, and designed to be used for salutary public objects, and not as a recentable for delanded financies or received see and not as a receptable for deluded fanatics or reckles

Resolved, That it is the incumbent duty of every citizen to make use of all lawful and proper measures to arrest the disgrace which would settle upon this city by the public assemblage of the Convention appointed to be held on the twenty-first instint, and that when this meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet on that day at nine o clock, A. M. at this place.

On motion of D. Wager, Esq., Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the Oneida Whig, Utica Observer, Baptist Register, and Evangelical Magazine.

The meeting was then adjourned by the President to the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.., at the same place.

RUDOLPH SNYDER, President.

John C. Devereux, Adam Bowman,
Ephraim Hart, Nicholas Smith,
Ezra S. Barsun, John B. Pease, en to make use of all lawful and proper measures to ar

EPHRAIM HART, EZRA S. BARNUM, John B. Pease, Vice Presidents.

EZRA S. BARNUM, JOHN B. PRASE,
KELLOGG HURLEGHT,
ISAIMI TIPPASY, and W. C. NOYES, Secretaries,
ANTI-SLAVERY COLVENTION.—We learn from a gentleman, just arrived from Utica, that the convention will
not be held in that city. That the excitement is very
great—that no place can be obtained for the assemblage
of the delegates—and that the determination of the citizens appears to be almost universal, not to sllow the convention to be held.—N. Y. Com., Oct. 21.

[From the Mille Igeville Standard of Union, October 16.]

GEORGIA ELECTION.

1833 AND 1835.—It is natural that our friends at a distance should be anxious to learn the result of the Governor's election, and to compare the votes of the present year with that of 1833. The aspect of the returns from the black streak of Nullification, that runs across the middle of the State, added to the thinness of the vote in many strong counties, had caused unexpiness to serve And when the convention shall have esased their defiberations, the body-guard shall sgain form themselves into a hollow square, receive their charge, and march the citizens to their respective lodgings under the affecting air of "White man good as migger;" and having thus disposed of their more immediate friends, they shall pursue their march under the same music until the stranger delegates in charge shall be safely landed beyond the bounds of the city. On the return of the body-guard to the place of rendezvous, they will pay many and marked expressions of respect to their friends and the day, that the whole may be handed down to posterity with immortal fame.—H.

[From the Albany Argus.]

Extraordinary conduct of the Common Council of Utica—Strong expression of the Public Sentiment.

We learn with the greatest surprise, that a majority of the common council of the citizens of Utica, notwithestanding the objections of the Mayor, and in contempt of the known wishes and feelings of nearly the entire body of efficiens, have granted the movers in the abolition State convention, permission to hold their incendiary meeting was manifested by the citizens; and the following notice was forthwith signed and issued with hundreds of approving signatures:

"Pessive Meetings and Itias of Utica! You are aware."

To prove that our estimate is correct, let us take four variance in the lines streak of Nullification, that runs across the manded to the Caused due to the true faith. But you need not be alarmed, yours, and so is the glorious! The strength is still your pay good and true patriots! The strength is still your performs the faith true, that the returns are generally thin, and estimate processor. This is attributable to three causes. Ist, the excessive rain in the mountain region, on the day of the election. 2nd, The removal of many of the election with that of 1833, though we shall find the actual vote of this year, less than that of 1833, we shall not have the performance of the Common counters have given many strong co

To prove that our estimate is correct, let us take four ading counties—two white sheep, and two black ones-r instance, Habersham, Dekalb, Elbert and Greene. Habersham in 1833, gave 1.447 votes,

In 1835, 895 in 1833, gave 1,477 votes, In 1835, 1,627 in 1833, gave 1,076 votes, In 1835, gave 1,076 votes,

In 1835, 960
Greene in 1833, gave 767 votes,
In 1835, 757
It appears that while Habersham and Dekalb gave this year, 1,000 votes less than in 1833, Elbert and Greene gave but 156 less in this year than in 1833.

purpose? But let us not stop to discuss this question.—
Let us go further, and we ask why is the city thus degraded? In the name of decency, why is so foul a stig.

ma affixed to its name? Are those who are selected to

ed." We love their "faith"—but we should like to see it set them more actively to "work."

From 77 counties, Lumpkin's maj rity over Crawford was 2,977. From the same number of counties, (and generally the very same ones,) Schley's majority over Dougherty, is now 1,562, only 116 less than Lumpkin over Crawford. Thirteen counties, to wit: Appling, Baker, Cass, Emanuel, Floyde Irwin, Lowndes, Montgomery, Rabuo, Sumpter, Tataall, Thomas, and Ware, remain to be heard from. In these counties, Lumpkin got a majority somewhere between 6 and 700. If Schley should get say 550, from these 13 counties; this Schley should get say 550, from these 13 counties; this added to 1,962, will give him a fraction over 2,500. We put this down as a safe calculation. It may vary a little either way—Lumpkin's majority was 2,000 and a fraction.

And now may we not rejoice a little with our friends!! Are they not true to the core! and true to the Star-spangled banner! Yes; and if they will look at the head of our columns, they will there see in what a cor-dial manner, we give them the right hand of fellowship; dial manner, we give them the right hand of fellowship; while we pledge them, that so long as their hands are thus joined to ours, so long shall the unconquered Eagle, thus supported, spread his wings in triumph, screaming the while—"United we stand, divided we full"—which God grant, and God farbid, forever and ever!!

We told the little clump of Baldwin Nullies, on the night of the election, not to "halloo before they got out of the woods." We need not any longer admonish them on this head. They will no doubt keen a dignitied si-

this head. They will no doubt keep a dignified si-

So much for Col. Gamble's certificates. Since the above was in type we have received returns from several counties, which do not materially change

Use it will be seen by referring to the election returns, that the pink of certifiers, the Gamble-ing candidate of Nullification for Congress, and his worthy associate, Robert Augustus Beall, both move at an humble and re-spectful distance in the rear of the White Wig, alias State Rights, alias Nullification ticket. Let the fate of these hungry aspirants be warning heareafter to those

" Vaulting ambition would o'erleap itself." ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Shawkeerown, Oct. 10.—The result of the recent lections in this State for State officers and various couny officers, has been most triumphant for the cause of Democratic principles. It stands a harsh rebuke to the boisterous declaration of the mottey herd, composing the Opposition. Col. Jax M. Strode, the Democratic candidate for the vacancy of Col. Jas. W. Stevenson's resignation in the State Senate, late member from the countries of Cook, Jo Davies, Putnam, Peoria, Rock Island and Lasalle, has been elected by a large majority. James Turney, the Van Buren candidate for Greene County, has been returned a representative to fill the vacancy of L. W. Link, resigned, by a majority of five hun-of L. W. Link, resigned, by a majority of five hun-dred over his anti-opponent. In Morgan county, Mr. McKenny, the Democratic Candidate for Recorder, (with almost all others of the same party) has been elected. In Madison, Nathl. Buckmaster has been elected to the Legislature—a staunch Democrat. The Sena-torial district, composed of Frankfort, Jackson and Washington, has returned Mr. Brackston Parish, the Washington, has returned Mr. Brackston Parish, the Mashington candidate, to fill the vacancy of Conrad Will, dec'd, late Senator. Nathaniel Blackford, the Van Buren candidate for White county, has been elected to fill the vacancy of Captain William McHenry, deceased, late Representative of that county. Mr. Smith of Wabash county, democratic, has been elected deceased, late Representative of that county. Mr. Smith of Wabash county, democratic, has been elected to the Legislature, to fill the vacaney of Mr. Ficklin, resigned. H. T. Pace is elected from the county of Jeffers n, to fill the vacaney of Col. Anderson, resigned. His politics are not known. Mr. R. B. Servant, anti, has been elected from Randolph, to fill the vacaney of Mr. Mather, resigned. Sangamon has returned G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, Whigs, over John Calhoun and Peter Cartwright, Democrats, to fill the Senatorial resignations of E. D. Taylor and George Forquer.—The members elect from the two last mentioned counhe members elect from the two last mentioned coun-es, form the only exceptions to the success of Democra-y in this State, so far as we have heard; and we learn at the election of Messrs. Herndon and Fletcher, the Whig candidates for Sangamon county, was brought chout by the influence of other considerations than those of the next Presidency. Mr. Herndon, by his asseverations of Jacksonism, effected a division of the Democratic party, and thereby succeeded over the head of his op-ponent, Mr J. Calhoun. Mr. Cartwright, the other Van Buren candidate, was a Methodist preacher, against whom there were many of the most invetrate sec-tarian prejudices—and that this was the cause of his defeat, it appears to be generally conceded.— The seven delegates from Indiana, with the result of the Elections of this State, Kentucky, Missouri and Alaba-ma, beingliching in the concern the control of the con ma, brightly indicate the progressive energies of demo cracy, in the West and Southwest. Its course is onma, brightly indicate and Southwest. Its course is on-ward, and as irresistible as the bold streams that wash its Territory. The flag of Democracy, as the Star-spangled Banner, floats high above the petty attempts of its enemies. The abode of its power is deep in the affections of the People. Its motto is, Martin Van Buren for library of the People of Arrigeringa, near Bilboa. Is mentioned as the place where the battle was hottest. It took place, it is averred,

The Nashville Republican has been sadly quizzed in regard to the politics of North Carolina. Who is the distinguished Senator of the North Carolina Legislature, from whom the Republican learned that "Judge White's present majority is not less than 20,000 votes' in this State? Will the Editor name him? The Electoral vote of North Carolina will be given to the Democratic candidate, just as certain as the election takes place. The Republican has been egregiously humbugged.—Raleigh Standard.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY .- A French ministerial paper, the Journal des Debats, after quoting from a New York paper that part of Mr. Livingston's speech, at the dinner given to him in New York, in which he says, "Should one word of additional explanation be required, had march the good intelligence between the two countries is at once interrupted, perhaps destroyed—the voice of the country, is, thank God, decided on that subject," adds the following reflection: "Mr. Livingston, no doubt, has made himself the organ of Gen. Jackson's passion, but within another than the confidence of the confidence of the country of the confidence of the country of the country of the confidence of the country of the countr public confidence is not shaken in America, and our cor-respondent in the United States informs us, that in all the great commercial cities, they expect that the election have declared for the same. of Mr. Van Buren will bring about an arrangement with

The foregoing reflections, coming from a semi-official source, add another lamentable instance to the many delusions in which the French Government indulge themselves with respect to the United States. From the time of Mr. Genet's celebrated appeal from the President to the people, whenever any misunderstanding arises between the two countries, they fasten their hopes on an imaginary disaffection of the people to the Government of their choice. They take party declamation and electioneering slang for the serious expression of the popular feeling. They magnify all the dissensions which are inevitable where free discussion is allowed, and persuade themselves always, that the Opposition speak the sense of the nation. The correspondent of the Journal des Debats from America, is understood to be Mr. Chevailler, a young gentleman of general eleverness, and considerable talent as an engineer. He was sent out to examine the state of our internal pondent of the Journal des Debats from America, is understood to be Mr. Chevailler, a young gentleman of general eleverness, and considerable talent as an engineer. He was sent out to examine the state of our internal improvements, and has added to this the task of giving sequently is on more harmonious terms with his present ministry. and party politics among us, which are published in the Journal of Debates. Among many judicious remarks, written in a chaste and interesting style, are errors, into which a stranger, who undertakes to write in a decisive tone on the tonics which this gentleman has chosen, must inevitably fall; of this the information quoted by the chiler of the Journal is a striking instance.

which a stranger, who undertakes to write in a decisive tone on the topics which this gentleman has chosen, must inevitably fall; of this the information quoted by the editor of the Journal is a striking instance.

Where could be have discovered, that in all the great commercial cities of the Union, they expect that the election of Mr. Van Buren will bring about an arrangement which Gen. Jackson would think derogatory to the dignity of the country? Not surely in the manifement

proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both.

the new residences of those hardy souls, who "never mind the weather, so the wind don't blow."

We merely make this estimate, that our friends may be saved the trouble of doing so; as well as to show them, that wherever the Habersham and Dekalb soldiers, and their worthy neighbors, go, they will be found fighting under the stars and stripes—and that they need not be alarmed with the apprehension, that the good cause has lost ground—it has only shifted it.

At the moment we write, we have the returns from 77 counties, in which the Union majority will not fall proportionably below the vote of 1833, when we take into the estimate, the bad turn out of the people. The truth is, the Union people love their homes and their country, and never care to make a great fuss, when they know "the republic is safe," and the "Union preserved." We love their "faith"—but we should like to see it set them more actively to "work."

And whereas also in the opinion of this General Assembly, the said resolution is illegal and unjust, of evil example, indefinite and vague, expressing a criminal charge without specification, and was irregularly and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate, in subversion of the rights of delence which belong to an accused and impeachable officer; and at a time and under a reumstances to involve the political rights and pecuniary interests of the people of the United States, in serious injury and peculiar danger: And whereas also, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the conduct of the President in the said Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue was well warranted and authorised by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and was just and politic under the circumstances of the case: And whereas also, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Senate of the United States, and was just and politic under the circumstances of the case: And whereas also, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Senate of the United States, and was just and politic under the circumstances of the ranted and authorised by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and was just and politic under the circumstances of the case: And whereas also, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Senate of the U. States, under the Constitution thereof, has no authority to originate or pass a resolution criminating an impeacha-ble officer, and that the adoption of the said resolution by the Senate is an usurpation on their part and a gross vio-lation of the rights of the People of the United States:

Therefore, "Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed and required to use all fair and hinorable exertions to cause the aforesaid obnoxious and unconstitutional resolution to be so crossed and marked on the Senate's Journal as to indicate, that it is to be considered cancelled, expunged, and held for naught

on the beginning."
Mr. Cahal gave notice to the Senate, that he would,

Mr. Callid gave notice to the Senate, that he would, at the proper time, oppose the adoption of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Totten.

Mr. Moore also rose and remarked, that he hoped the Senate would actually on this subject; and regretted the apparent excitement of the gentieman from Maury. When his country was invaded, Mr. M. had not thought it accessary to consult flesh and blood, but unhesitatingly marginal to he defined. marched to her defence. His course, on the present oc-casion, should be equally as prompt and disinterested. nor-"the sacred honor"invaded by the slanders spread upon the Journals of the Senate of the Uni ed States; and he wished also to advise the Senate of his determination to vote for expung-ing those slanders from the Journal of the Senate. Mr. Cahal moved for an adjournment until Monday

Mr. Ledbetter thereupon called for the Ayes and Noes, and the Senate being called, it was determined in the Negative-Ayes 9-Noes 16. 31r. Ledbetter then moved for an adjournment until 3 lock, which was agreed to

Then the Senate adjourned.
House or Republicatives, Friday, October 9. Mr. Pavat: moved the House to take up the preamble and resolutions heret-fore submitted by Mr. Guild.—Whereupon, Mr. Anderson, being entitled to the floor, made an extended argument, and concluded by a motion lay said preamble and resolutions on the table.

Mr. Pavatt moved a suspension of the rale requiring a motion to lie on the table, to be decided without de-

Mr. Pavatt said, that the gentlemen opposed to the resolutions, had pursued a most extraordinary course—a course without any precedent in the history of Legislative assemblies, except in the Senate of the U. States.— When these resolutions were introduced, a motion was made to print the preamble and resolutions, for the in-formation of the House; but the motion was rejected.— In the Senate of the United States, when Gen. Jackson James asked the poor privilege of having his defence or vindicathat poor privilege; a privilege, that would hardly have been denied to the humblest citizen of the country.— But this was not all. The gentleman from Jefferson has just concluded a long and elaborate argument against the resolutions; and concludes his tirade by a motion to lay them on the table—a motion which precludes debate, and which has the effect of stifling discussion. Mr. Pavatt asked, if gentlemen were afraid to meet us in open debate, face to face—if they were determined that the voice of the friends of Gen. Jackson should not be voice of the friends of Gen. Jackson should not be heard? He said, he claimed the right for his constituents, to speak their voice on this subject, and did hope, that gentlemen would extend some degree of courtesy that gentlemen would extend some degree of courtesy to him—he said it was uncourteous and illiberal in the gentlemen opposed to the resolutions to attempt thus to close the door against discussion, and to stifle debate.

At this stage of the discussion, the Speaker reversed his discussion, and declared the debate out of order, and Mr. Pavatt took his seat.

The question was then taken on the motion to lay on the table; which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Anderson then withdrew his motion, which was renewed by Mr. Martin. The Speaker decided Mr. Pavatt's motion to be out of order.

Pavatt's motion to be out of order.

The question being taken on the motion to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table, was determined in the affirmative—Ayes 51; noes 23.
And then the House adjourned.

FOREERGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—By the Francis Depau, Captain Robinson, from Havre, we have Paris dates to September 19th, and London to the 17th.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The Queen's troops, with the English auxiliaries, are stated to have been defeated at Biboa, with a loss of from 1500 to 2000 men. Gen. Cordova, according to these accounts, (which come from a correspondent of the Gazyite de France at Bayonne, and are therefore to be taken with allowages.)

Don Carlos, to flatter the superstition of the Basque provinces, has appointed the "Holy Virgin" Generalissimo of his troops. This will not serve him, we think, where the monks and convents are being burnt by the nomines. In a receivement of the server was a server of the server with the server of the server was a server with the server was a server was

populace. In a proclamation of Don Carlos, this he crite and fanatic deplores he cannot, in presenting the standard of the Mother of God, furnish the one which was worked by his late queen.

The Carlists on the 4th at Lomba, under the Pretender in person, with 14 battalions and 500 cavalry, were beaten by Gen. Aldamar with the loss of 400 killed and 120

It is also stated, in letters of Sept. 13th, from the from tiers, that the Carlist battalions, under Guergue, which had marched into Catalonia, have fallen back. This does not look like charging and cutting up British soldiery

Saragossa and Cordova have also each formed a junta. Corunna has demanded the expulsion of the monks. Malaga and Grenada have demanded the constitution of 1812.

Seven out of the ten millions inhabitants of Spain f Mr. Van Buren will bring about an arrangement with rance.

France.—Freschi is convalescent and walks every day in the court of the Conciergeric. His head is bound round with black silk, and he wears his hand in a sling. He is

ment which Gen. Jackson would think derogatory to the dignity of the country? Not surely in the unanimous and unequivocal expression of opinion which burst from all those cities on the return of Mr. Livingston. Not in in any thing which has been said or written by Mr. Van Buren on the subject. On the contrary, we assert, without the fear of contradiction, that if Mr. Van Buren succeeds General Jackson, as we have no doubt he will, there will be no change of policy, no departing from the high ground of national honor on which the Government now stands—and that any foreign power which may calculate on such change will be greatly mistaken in its views.—Globe.

TENNESSEE. TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.

Mr. Gehlo's Sperch — Several editorial articles, and interesting communications, are omitted to-day, to make room for the clear, sound and conclusive argument of Cel. Guild, in support of his preamble and resolutions, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for expanging Mr. Clay's slanderous resolution from the journal of the United States Senate. This able document must convince all impartial men—if any such are still unconvinced—that expanging is the only practical mode of fully vindicating Gen. Jackson against the false and malicious charge, preferred by his enemies, whose vindictiveness was sharpened by disappointment.—Union.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

It Sexate — Setterdam. October 10th.

ness was sharpened by disappointment.—Union.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
IN SENATE—Saturday, October 10th.
Mr. Totten introduced the following presmble and resolutions, which were laid on the table.
"Whereas the Senate of the United States, on the 28th of March, A. D. 1824, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive in Resolved, That the President is the intention of Joseph Bonaparte to Barry O'Meara, the devoted friend of Napoleon, we learn that it is the intention of Joseph to return to Europe after arranging his private affairs in the United States.

Among the persons promoted to the French Peerage, we see the Duke of Cadore, Cambaceras, &c.

Paganini is dead. He left a fortune of 7 millions of frances.

That the people should maintain the position taken by During one of the reviews before the Emperor, there were seen performing their evolutions, besides 8:0 Kourdish horsemen and Tscherkesses and Cossacks, & & also a body of 1600 Creassian cavalry, presenting in costome and nevements a most picturesque spectacle.—The shining helmets and glittering hauberks of silver mail of the 11th City Citessian Trinces, recalled the scenes of Ivathoc. The 400 Kourdes, in a charge they made, were so furious that several were wounded, and their entities the victorious standard won at Erzerum could only be repressed by their padischah holding up his finger. The Prince Frederick, of Netherlands, was there with his beilliant suite, and was embraced by the Russian Emperor during the review.

Yaris, Sept 15th.—Defeat of D. Ind. El-Kader near Doran.—The Government have this day received the following telegraphic despatch, dated—

"Atories, Sept. 6.

"To Marshal Clausel, Minister of War.—

"Abd-El-Kader experienced a severe blow near Doran on the 29th August., The Bey Brahim and Douares fought bravely. The fire of our artillery decided their retreat. The base of the remay is very considerable."

Hyer, Sept. 9.—Cotton Market.—There has been during the last eight days, a current demand for this article from the trade, but at rather sizek prices.—The sales amount to 570 bales, consisting of 2725 bales, Lomisiana at 1155; to 172; 55 bales Icanisma at 1155; to 172; 55 bales Countman at 155; to 166; 19 bales Channing at 115; to 172; 55 bales Countman at 155; to 166; 64 bales Guadaloupe at 1675; 55.

Bales Bahia at 115; e19 bales Cumman at 155; to 166; 65 bales Guadaloupe at 1675; 55.

Bales Bahia at 115; e19 bales Cumman at 155; to 166; 65 bales Guadaloupe at 1675; 55.

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Bales Bahia at 115; e19 bales Cumman at 155; to 166; 65 bales Guadaloupe at 1675; 55.

Oran on the 29th August. The Bey Ibrahim and Douares fought bravely. The fire of our artillery decided
their retreat. The loss of the enemy is very considerable."
Haver, Sept. 9.—Cotton Market.—There has been during the last eight days, a current demand for this article
from the trade, but at rather slack prices.—The sales
amount to 570 bales, consisting of 2725 bales, Louisiana
at 125f. to 172 59; 1511b. Upland, Mobile and Alabama
at 145f. to 167; 75 bales Perumbuco at 172f. to 176; 15
bales Bahia at 145; 249 bales Cummana at 155f. to 160;
10 bales Porto Rico at 200f.; 64 bales Guadaloupe at 167f
50., and 521 bales St. Domingo at 141f. 50 to 142 50;
the whole duty paid. The arrivals, per contra, have only
amounted to 3:2 bales United States cottons.
Haver, Sept. 13.—Sales of Cotton for the week comprise 2445 bales Louisiana, at 122 1-2 to 170; 1379 do.
Georgia, Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, at 122 1-2
to 154c.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Five per cents 107–30 to 107–40.

PARIS, Sept 15 .- Five per cents 107 30 to 107 40. FROM VENEZUELA .- We have the important intelligence that the province of Cumana, has risen en masses in favor of constitutional order and against military usurpation. Guayan, Margarila and Caraccas in the East, and already taken this position. Gen. Carabano, one of the rebel chieflains, is shat up in Porto Cabello. There is an English feigraphy. I appropriate and Porto Cabello.

the rebel chieflains, is shat up in Porto Cabello. There is an English frigate at Laguayra and Porto Cabello.—Gen. Ibarra is in irons at Laguayra.

Extract of a Letter. Capiz, Sept. 4, 1835.

The people are in arms and declaring for the Constitution and "liberty Americane," as they term it. The convents have been sacked, and the friars obliged to fly, and some of them have been killed. The troops are much engaged. It is rumored that Don Carlos is on his gaining tack.—Fruits are scarce and high. gaining tack .- Fruits are scarce and high,

WAR IN TEXAS. ments politely furnished by a friend, containing the latest advices from Texas--which is daily assuming a more in-teresting attitude for those of our citizens who are connected with it by property or friends, by the feelings of liberty and generous enthusiasm in the cause of inde-

pendence and prosperity.

We need only state, that most of the departments or jurisdictions of Texas have elected deputies to the general consultation to be held in Washington—a good name, ral consultation to be held in Washington—a good name, as a remembrancer and inciter in the cause of revolutionary independence—on the 15th inst.; and that their objects may be of a more decisive and determined kind than they had been led to suspect. With Zavala and Austin at their head, the Mexicans and Americans in their struggle for Texas need apprehend little danger in their struggle for freedom and independence.

But shall the citizens of the United States, in their

individual capacity, remain listless spectators of event-ful efforts like those almost certain to occur in Texas be-

for a few months shall have elapsed.—Bec.

To the People of the Jurisdiction of Columbia.

'WAR is our only resource. WAR is upon us,' so says the Committee of Austin; and the fact-is established beyond a doubt. Heretofore a difference of opinion has unfortunately existed amongst us; now the evidence is so clear, so convincing, that an honest difference of opinion can no longer exist. Your committee therefore have no hesitancy in declaring, that he who says that there is no just cause to apprehend danger, and recommends a no just cause to apprehend danger, and recommends a supine course, is a TRAITOR, and as such should be punished. Fellow-citizens, let not a former difference punished. Fellow-citizens, let not a former difference cause or continue an estrangement. We have a common cause, a common interest, and a common foe, and we should be united. Gen. Cos has just landed at Copeno, with 400 soldiers and munitions of war. His object is to unite with the forces at San Antonio, and our policy is to intercept him before the union takes place: by so doing, we will fall upon the enemy divided, and if we capture the forces of Cos, we will gain arms and munitions of war; and the news of Cos's defeat, will be the signal for the surrender of San Antonio into our hands; in addition to this, it is better that we should carry the war into the enemy's country, for then we shall be enin addition to this, it is better that we should carry the war into the enemy's country, for then we shall be enabled to gather the present crop. Again, the military, the tools of the despot have lately made a treaty with the Comanches, and other tribes of savages, and have engaged them to fight against us, and should we defeat Cos before they take the field, they will most assuredly desert their fallen allies. All these reasons calling upon us so loudly, urging us so strongly; let us take the field. We call upon you in the name of your country, in the name of your wives and children, in the name of every thing that is dear to you, in the name of LIBERTY itself, for an immediate, a general turn out.

20th inst., at which time and place every patriot should present himself ready for action.

By defeating Cos, San Antonio will full as a matter of course, and then there will not be a formidable division of the despot's troops in a thousand miles of Texas, months will roll reundere they can get here, before which

Fellow-citizens, be not mistaken in regard to the cause which you have espoused; of the fees to whom you are opposed. Your cause is a good one, none can be better; it is Republicanism in opposition to Despotism; in a word, it is Liberty in opposition to Slavery. You will be fighting for your wives and children, your homes and firesides, for your country, for liberty. Look back upon the hardships, the fatigues, the privations and dangers which you surfered in settling and reclaiming the wilderness of Texas; and say whether you are willing to forego all the benefits and blessing of civilization, and again plunge into another wilderness to encounter the same difficulties; consider your present condition and the bright prosties; consider your present condition and the bright pros-pect before you, and say are you prepared to yield all the advantages which they offer to the hireling slaves of a despot. Behold your wives and daughters, are you pre-pared to deliver them up to the rude embraces of a brutal

they concentrate and fortify within your foes, before they concentrate and fortify within your border.
Your foes (the foes of iberty) are composed of the clergy and military; unhallowed association!) headed by a military chieftain, a man whose character during a long and eventful career, has been marked by every act that characterises an ambitious chief, who to elevate himself would destroy the liberties of his country. Such are our focs, and such their leader. More than one half of Mexico is on your side, one of her most distinguished sons, Zavalah, sought an asylom in Texas, and will be for in the ranks with you; several others together with the Vice President have been arrested on their way to Texas. The despot dare not come himself or send a large force to Texas, for fear the republicans will rise against him in the interior: thus you perceive our situation will be far from being so desperate as the disparity of our numbers would indicate.

Fellow-citizens, again we summon you to arms. Let us take the field, defeat Cos, take San Antonio; drive every soldier from our limits; and thereby place Texas in a situation to become what ere long she is destined to be, a land of agriculture and of commerce, of laws and liberty, the pride and boast of our lives, and a legacy of

price unspeakable to posterity.

B. T. ARCHER, Chairman. WM. T. AUSTIN, Secretary.

WAR. Information was received last night by express that Gen. Cos landed at Copeno with 400 men, arms and am-

selves to the committee of safety in this place.
It is expected that each man will supply himself with
provision, arms and amunition to march with.

Arrangements will be made for permanent supplies as S. F. AUSTIN.

Chair'n of Com.

San Felipe, Sept. 18, 1835.

SAN FELIPE, Sept. 19, 1835. Dear Sir: War is upon us—there is now no remedy; the answer of Cos is positive that the individuals who have been demanded must be given up, and that the people must unconditionally submit to whatever the government chooses to do for them—he lays down the princiment chooses to do for them—he lays down the principle that the general government have the right to force us to submit to any reform or amendments, or alterations that Congress may make in the constitution, &c. This is impossible—we had better leave the country at once, for we shall be under the Cos doctrine, without any rights or guarantees of any kind. I therefore think that wat is inevitable; we must prepare. What do you think of raising a volunteer corps to protect the consultation, and have it ready without delay? I think it probable Cos will attack the people on Guadaloupe in a short time; they expect aid and ought to have it.

I shall send to Nacogdoches immediately.

W. D. C. Hall, Esq.

W. D. C. HALL, Esq.

MEXICO AND TEXAS .- Since receiving on Saturday the

Mexico and Texas.—Since receiving on Saturday the documents elsewhere published concerning the contemplated movements in Texas, on the part of the American population there resident, we were favored with private information direct and later from Matamoras.

This confirms the intelligence conveyed by the documents from Columbia; and adds that though Gen. Cos had boasted of having about 2000 men under his command, he had scarcely 400; for those who had been imported previously into Texas, had been discomfitted at San Antonio; or had deserted afterwards. Cos had received orders from Santa Anna to fix his head quarters at San Antonio; and there rally his troops for the invasion of Texas. Our correspondent states, that Santa Anna had written a letter to Matamoras, boasting that in less than 2 months he would overun and conquer the whole of

written a letter to Matamoras, boasting that in less than 2 months he would overrun and conquer the whole of Texas; but shrewly adds—"although we consider this a mere gasconade, yet we wish he should have the temerity to pay the Texians a visit; and we should soon rid the republic of this would be Napoleon."

The Texians are not idle in their preparations to give a warm welcome to their invaders. On the 23d ult. 700 of them had left Brazoria for San Antonio, with a firm determination to capture it, and to place the present viceroy Don Remon Masquia, at the head of the government of the provinces. The next arrival from Texas may therefore bring us tidings of war; and the glorious news of a victory obtained by the American Texians over their oppressors, so that the general consultation may have to pressors, so that the general consultation may have to digest the plan of a constitutional government for Texas

as a free, sovereign and independent State.

We have also learned by the arrival yesterday of the Manuela in 7 days from Galveston, that the inhabitants of that place had also armed themselves to aid the citizens of Brazoria, against whom General Cos had marched from San Antonio.—Bee. October 13 .- We have been requested to announce a

meeting of the friends of Texas, at the private commit-te room in Bank's Arcade, this evening at 7 o'clock -to deliberate on affairs of importance in relation to that country.

It is carnestly expected that all respectable gentlemen will attend, who are favorable to the people and cause of Texas. Shall we suffer our own friends and relations who are nobly struggling in the cause of republican lib erty as Americans, to be oppressed by the minions of a military tyrant; and to fall in their noble object from

want of timely assistance on the part of their own kin dred in America?—16.
WAR IN TEXAS.—The important intelligence from Texas, which will be found in our columns to-day, inbetween the colonists of that country and the soldiers of St. Anna, the Dictator of Mexico—War is declared, a

their fallen allies. All these reasons calling upon us so loudly, urging as so strongly; let us take the field. We call upon you in the name of your country, in the name of your wives and children, in the name of every thing that is dear to you, in the name of LIBERTY itself, for an immediate, a general turn out.

Whilst Cos is disembarking his troops, whilst he is sending for teams to transport his munitions of war, we will have time to take our station on the road between him and San Antonio, in which event victory will be certain. All Texas has been informed of the plan of war, and many of her citizens are now marching to the principal place of rendezvous (James Kerr's on the Labacca.) A large company have engaged to leave Brazoria on the

20th inst., at which time and place every patriot should present himself ready for action.

Fellow-citizens, we have now an opportunity of opening the war with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of the war with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of the war with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in its ultimate consequences will prove the salvation of the war with a glorious triumph, a triumph which in their glorious struggle—Can we forget they are our friends, our relations, our brother—and shall we not aid them, in a cause like that which our and their fathers fought, bled, and Is there a heart that loves liberty and hates oppression, onquered in for ourselves?-Louisiana Advertiser.

By defeating Cos, San Antonio will fall as a matter of course,—and then there will not be a formidable division of the despot's troops in a thousand miles of Texas, months will roll reundere they can get here, before which period you will be armed, prepared and disciplined for war; and in a situation to defy any force which the despot can send against you.

Fellow-citizens, be not mistaken in regard to the cause which you have espoused; or the foes to whom you are opposed. Your cause is a good one, none can be better; it is Republicanism in opposition to Despotism; in a word, it is Laberty in opposition to Slavery. You will be fight day of sale. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold. EDWARD B. FOWLKES.

WILLIAM C. FOWLKES. October 27. [50-tds] Executors BESCHEEPS EXCHANGE, AND LOTTERY OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Drawn Nos. of the Delaware State Lottery, Class No. 7. Drew October 14, 1835.

11 15 44 30 72 38 1 36 43 22 59.

Ticket No. 15, 44, 72 One of the Grand Capitals together with several other snug prizes, were all sold at paid at sight by

VIRGINIA PETERSBURG LOTTERY, Class No. 11, Drew 24th October, 1835;
70 1 24 38 19 23 60 72 75 48 11
Whole ticket Nos 19, 70, 72, a capital prize of \$1,000;
together with Nos. 19, 24, 48, do. do. cre sold, and the cash (as usual) will be paid at For-ane's Lounge, by BIGGER. tune's Lounge, by

Another splendid Lottery. \$10,000 and \$15,000 Capitals.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Ex. No. 8. To be drawn November 18th, 1835 75 Numbers-11 Drawn Ballots. GRAND CAPITALS. 15,000

5,000 40 Prizes of 1,000 500, 400, 300, &c. Tichets only \$10. Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.

Orders for tickets in the alters 5, Quarters 2 50.

Orders for tickets in the alters 5, Please address, will meet the most prompt attention—Please address,

THO: B. BIGGER, Richmond, Va.,

Information was received last night by express that Gen. Cos landed at Copeno with 400 men, arms and aumunition.

An expedition is now raising in the lower country to take the field at once. They are called upon to rendezvous at Leagues old place on the Colorado on the 28th of this month.

Every man in Texas is called upon to take up arms in defence of his country and his rights. Those who can join the expedition on the 28th, are requested to do so; or they can join it at James Kerr's on the La Vaca which will be the principal rendezvous.

A corp of reserve will be formed to march for and sustain the advance. Those who cannot join the advance. Those who cannot join the advance. Those who cannot join the advance are requested to unite with the reserve and report them selves to the committee of safety in this place.

Lie agreement that can be advanced to the committee of safety in this place.

Oct. 20.

48—w3w

Oct. 20.

48—w3w

48—w3w

48—w3w

645—w3w

645—was a serier, in Madison county, Va., in the month of September, 1833, a negro man, about 23 pears old, yellow complected, with a heavy, dull look, and down on the wellow, who heavy, well set fellow—calls himself with a well a wind a wi Oct. 20.

Aug. 25. DUMFORD ACADEMY—The exercises in this Institution will commence for the ensuing year, on the 18th of January, and close on the 15th of Decembe following, with the usual vacation of one month.—The coorse of instruction embraces all the important branches of English Literature, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, and the French, Latin and Greek languages. The situation of Rumford Academy, unsurpassed in point of healthiness by any in lower Virginia, and quite remote from temptations to irregularity and dissipation, is neculiarly adapted to school the control of the con From the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin. Information of the most important and decisive character has just been received from Bexar, from unquestionable authority, which, in the opinion of this committee, calls for the prompt attention of the people. The substance of this information is, that Gen. Cos was expected at Bexar on the 16th of this month, with more troops, that he intended to make immediate attack on the colonies; that there was a plan to try and foment division and discord among the people, so as to use one part against the other, and prevent preparation, and that the real object is to destroy and break up the foreign settlements in Texas. This committee have no doubt of the correctness of this information, and therefore recommend.

**Months of the course of instruction embraces all the important branches of English Literature, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, and the French, Ladica and Greek languages. The situation of Rumford Academy, unsurpassed in point of healthiness by any in lower Virginia, and quite remote from temptations to irregularity and dissipation, is peculiarly adapted to scholastic pursuits.

The course of instruction embraces all the important branches of English Literature, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, and the French, Ladica and the French, Ladica and the French, Ladica and Greek languages. The situation of Rumford Academy, unsurpassed in point of healthiness by any in lower Virginia, and quite remote from temptations to incommit and discord among the people. The subscriber will have the continued co-operation of his present assistant, Mr. H. J. Christian, who has been associated with him for the last three years.

Terms, as heretofore, \$120 for hoard and tuition, (or \$10, when the popli furnishes his bed, bedding, and carried and the important transfer of Cetober. H. ROBINSON, Principal.

King William, October 23.

**Academy, nusurpassed in point of healthiness by any in lower Virginia, and quite remote from temptat